Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1,} CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 27, 1841. {NUMBER 8.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS rom the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by the April Court, or they may be found in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, April, 6th 1841 5—F

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of $3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

United States Bank.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held January 4, 1841, to examine the details of the statement, then submitted by the President, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The Committee originally appointed consisted of Joshua Lippincott, Moses Kempton, Charles Massey, Thomas P. Cope, Richard Willing, and David Kirkpatrick. The three last named gentlemen declined acting; and Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, and John Bacon, having been selected to fill the vacancies, the Committee were finally organized, by the election of Joshua Lippincott as Chairman, and George Sharswood as Secretary; and on the twenty-ninth day of January, commenced the performance of the duties assigned to them.

The Committee were accommodated by the Board of Directors, with an apartment in the Bank, and were from time to time, attended by a committee of that body, as well as by the officers and Clerks of the Bank. Every facility was afforded to them, in the prosecution of their labors, as far as was practicable, by submitting to their examination the books of the Bank, and by giving such verbal explanations, and furnishing such extracts and copies as were requested. At an early stage of their proceedings, they were officially notified by the President, that a resolution had been adopted by the Board of Directors, "that the Committee of stockholders be informed, that the Board is ready to afford them every facility, in the prosecution of any investigation which the Committee may be willing to make, of the affairs and transactions of this Bank, and the causes of its actual situation, and that it is the wish of this Board, that the Committee should make such investigation, in order that the results may be laid before the meeting of the Stockholders in April next." Conceiving it to be their duty, under the terms of their original appointment, as well as under the invitation thus extended to them by the Board, the Committee accordingly commenced an examination of "the affairs and transactions of the Bank," and "the causes of its actual situation."

[The Committee here state the order of their investigation—first examining into the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank on the 20th December, 1840; and then making a valuation of its present Assets, in Active and Suspended Debt, Stocks, Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Foreign Bills of Exchange, and amounts due by State Banks.]

The attempt to make an estimate of probable losses, was found to be attended with considerable difficulty and embarrassment. To adopt the present depressed market value of the several stocks, and loans held by the Bank, would not be a fair criterion of their actual worth, which, rather, than their present availability, was that at which the committee endeavored to arrive. Still they have been necessarily guided, in a great measure by the Prices Current of the day. Of the Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, a very imperfect judgment could be formed, without inquiries as to title and incumbrances, which the Committee had not time to make.—Many of the securities are of a character to render it almost impracticable to form even a reasonable conjecture of their value. While, therefore, the Committee bespeak for this portion of their labors that regard which is due to an honest effort from the best means within their reach, to arrive at the truth, they must be permitted to qualify it with the remark, that it is necessarily only an approximation, in which they cannot ask the stockholders to place entire confidence. The ability of the Institution to realise any thing like a fair equivalent for its Assets, will depend much upon the course of policy it may in future pursue, and upon circumstances, which no one can be expected to foresee. The estimate is presented, however, with less reluctance, as from the details, now given each stockholder will be able to form a judgment for himself.

It may be proper here to remark, that it has been thought best by a majority of the committee, not to submit the lists in detail of the active and suspended debt. The injury which would result to the credit of individuals by such an exposition, might ultimately be detrimental to the interests of the stockholders, while no benefit of sufficient importance to counterbalance such a mischief, appeared to present itself. In regard to these two lines, therefore, the committee will content themselves with remarking, that but a small proportion consists of regular mercantile discounts. On the Active Debt, December 21, 1840, are loans to seven incorporated or other Companies of 1,211,193 dollars 22 cents, including one of 502,222 dollars 22 cents, to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Raltimore Railroad Company.—The sum of 740,056 dollars 33 cents, are on obligations, having on that day more than six months to run, and of this sum 597,028 dollars 5 cents, had more than twelve months to run. The sum of 279,888 dollars 41 cents, a part of this line entered as "Bills Receivable," being nominally payable on demand, though really composed of permanent accommodations, is not included in either of these amounts. Nor is the sum of 66,800 dollars 86 cents, "Bills receivable for sale of offices." A considerable part of it is in large amounts as will sufficiently appear from the fact, that forty-eight individuals, firms and companies, have discounts exceeding 20,000 dollars each, each of whom twenty-seven have discounts exceeding 50,000 dollars each; and nine exceeding 100,000 dollars each. A similar examination of the suspended debt exhibits as the result of fifty-two individuals, firms and companies, standing charged on the books of that department, with more than 20,000 dollars each, twenty-nine with more than 50,006 dollars each, and eighteen with more than 100,000 dollars each. There are six individuals and firms whose debts amount to 2,314,000 dollars, two of which are over 650,000 dollars each, a large amount of which will be lost; and four others who have loans amounting to 569,000 dollars. Eleven Joint Stock Companies are indebted on this list 807,582 dollars 23 cents, of which the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad Company is 129,902 dollars 76 cents.

The whole result of the valuation made by the Committee, may be thus stated in short:

The assets of the Bank, amounting on the 21st of December, 1840, according to the statement of the Committee, to $69,531,842 46, have been estimated at	$51,779,795 46
From which deduct liabilities,	36,959,539 63
Leaves the sum of	$14,820,256 11
To represent the capital of	$35,000,000 00
Less amount of Bank of United States Stock on hand,	2,471,400 00
	$32,528,600 00

To this may be added the sum of four or five hundred thousand dollars, for that part of the circulation amounting on the twenty-first of December, 1840, to 9,336,000 dollars 90 cents, which is probably lost or destroyed.

The committee submit also herewith, condensed General Statements of the condition of the Bank, on the first day of February, 1836, on the 1st day of April, 1839, and on the 1st day of March 1841; with a comparative Table of Assets and Liabilities, for these three periods, and also a General Statement of April 1, 1841.

The general statement of the condition of the bank February 1, 1836, is a copy of that submitted to the stockholders convened at the bank, upon the nineteenth day of that month, for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting the charter, then recently granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania. By that statement, showing the condition of the Institution, after a period of active business extending over twenty years, and including more than one period of serious commercial difficulties, there appeared to the credit of

Discount, exchange, and interest,	$423,875 15
Profit and Loss,	3,765,399 54
Contingent fund, exceeding the losses chargeable thereto, by the sum of	1,436,561 65
Foreign exchange account,	847,871 03
Fund for extinguishing cost of Banking Houses,	1,104,223 09
Contingent interest,	440,854 14
	$8,018,784 60
These sums, after deducting amount of deficiencies and expenses,	217,194 22
Formed the surplus funds of the Institution,	$7,801,590 38

from which it will be recollected, it was strongly urged upon the stockholders as the main argument in favor of accepting the charter then offered, that, after making the most liberal allowance for probable losses on the suspended debt and real estate, the entire Bonus could be paid, without in the least degree impairing the capital.

The origin of the course of policy, which has conducted to the present situation of the affairs of the Institution, dates however beyond the period of the re-charter by the State. When it was perceived that the charter of the late Bank of the United States, would not be renewed or extended by Congress, the President and Directors commenced winding up its concerns, and among the first measures taken to that end, was to sell or dispose of, as far and as speedily as could be effected, the assets of its several branches. This was generally done to State Banks, who gave for them their obligations, payable by instalments at distant periods. At the same time, the policy was adopted of converting the active debt into loans upon the security of stocks, by which permanent investments might be provided for the capital of the Bank during the long period of its anticipated liquidation. On the 6th of March, 1835, "the President submitted to the Board, a general view of the situation of the Bank, its means and liabilities, its circulation and deposites, and the probable future demands upon it, showing its ample resources and power of expansion: whereupon" the committee of Exchange, which was composed of three Directors, appointed by the President, were authorised by the Board "to make loans on the security, of the stock of this Bank, or other approved security, and if necessary, at a lower rate than six, but not less than five per cent. per annum." This delegation of power to the Exchange Committee, was never expressly and formally renewed under the new charter, unless it be considered as included, under a general resolution of the new Board adopting "The Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations" of the former Bank. By the Statement of the condition of the Bank upon the 2d of March, 1835, the whole amount of loans upon Bank stock, and other than personal security, was $4,797,936 25, while that by that of March 3, 1836, these loans had increased to the sum of $20,446,367 88. Under such circumstances, the active means of the Bank were comparatively small, to pay the immediate demand of the State for the Bonus, to settle with the government of the United States for its stock, and to meet its circulation of $20,114,227 56 which, contrary to the anticipation, expressed at the period of its re-charter, soon began to be rapidly presented for redemption. The Bank was of necessity driven into the market as borrowers, and very soon the first step was taken to obtain loans abroad, by sending the Cashier to Europe for that purpose.—Two loans were accordingly negotiated by him; one in England, of £1,000,000 sterling; and another in France, of 12,000,500 francs, on favorable terms.

In order to provide for the payment of these Loans and to negotiate others, and in general to superintend the interests of the Institution abroad, it was determined by the Board, to have a General Agent residing in London, and on the 22d of September, Mr. Samuel Jaudon, then Cashier, was elected to that post, and his agency there commenced accordingly November 8, 1837.

At the same time, the Bank entered the Foreign and Domestic Markets as borrowers, upon their Post Notes and Bonds payable in Europe; the whole amount obtained in this way at different periods up to July, 1840, being more than twenty-three millions.

From these causes, as well as from the general derangement of affairs, the suspension of specie payments, and the discredit consequently thrown upon American securities, and more particularly from the course of the Bank's dealing in Foreign Exchange, by drawing Bills to a large amount without having previously provided the funds for their payment, and thus subjecting their agent in London, to the necessity of obtaining money in haste, in order to maintain the credit of the Bank: it was no longer found possible to command funds there upon the same favorable terms as before. And accordingly, upon Mr. Jaudon's subsequent negociations for Loans, to the amount altogether of $12,212,697 46, there is chargeable to Losses, the sum of $1,149,907 4, being for Discount, Commissions to Foreign Bankers, and other charges; not including Mr. Jaudon's own commissions, and the expenses of the Agency in London amounting up to January 1, 1841, to the sum of £69,344 17*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which at 9 per cent. exchange is equal to $335,937 39.

It may be proper to explain in passing, how this large sum for the expenses of the Agency at London arises. When Mr. Jaudon was elected to the place of foreign agent, he was the principal cashier, at a salary of $7,000 per annum. The Bank paid the loss on the sale of his furniture, $5,074, and the passage of himself and family to London, a further sum $1,015. He was to devote himself exculsively to the business of the Bank, to negotiate an uncovered credit in England, to provide for the then existing debt in Europe, to receive its funds, to pay its bills and dividends, to effect sales of stocks, and generally to protect the interests of the Bank, and "the country at large." For these servicess he was to receive the commission heretofore charged, and allowed to Baring, Brothers & Co., equal to about $28,000 per annum. In addition to which, the expenses of the Agency were allowed him, including a salary of £1000 sterling to his brother, Mr. Charles B. Jaudon, as his principal clerk. From the increase of money operations, arising from facilities afforded by the agency, the amount upon which commissions were charged was greatly augmented, so that the sums paid him for his ordinary services up to January, 1841, amounted at 9 per cent. exchange to $178,044 47, and the expenses of the agency to $35,166 99. In addition to these sums, he was allowed by the Exchange Committee, an extra commission of one per cent. upon a loan effected in Oct., 1839, of £800,000, say $38,755 58, and upon his claim for a similar commission upon subsequent loans in France and Holland, to the amount of $8,337,141 90, the Board of Directors, under the sanction of a legal opinion, from counsel of high standing, and the views of the former President, by whom the agreement with Mr. Jaudon was made, that the case of extraordinary loans was not anticipated, nor meant to be included in the original arrangement, allowed the further charge of $83,970 37. These several sums amount to $335,937 39, as before stated.

Such were some of the results of the resolution of March, 1835, though it cannot be questioned, that much may be fairly attributed to the unhappy situation of the business and exchanges of the country, concurring with the unfortunate policy pursued by the administration of the Bank. Thus the Institution has gone on, to increase its indebtedness abroad, until it has now more money borrowed in Europe, than it has on loan, on its list of Active Debt in America.

To this has been superadded, extensive dealings in stocks, and a continuation of the policy of loaning upon stock securities, though it was evidently proper upon the recharter, that such a policy should be at once and entirely abandoned. Such indeed was its avowed purpose, yet one year afterwards, in March, 1837, its loans upon stocks and other than personal security, had increased $7,821,541, while the Bills discounted on personal security, and Domestic Exchange, had suffered a diminution of $9,516,463 78. It seems to have been sufficient, to obtain money on loan, to pledge the stock of an "Incorporated Company," however remote its operations or uncertain its prospects. Many large loans, originally made on a pledge of stocks, were paid for in the same kind of property; and that too at par, when in many instances they had become depreciated in value. It is very evident to the Committee, that several of the officers of the Bank were themselves engaged in large operations in stocks and speculations, of a similar character, with funds obtained of the Bank, and at the same time Loans were made to the Companies in which they were interested, and to others engaged in the same kind of occupations, in amounts greatly disproportionate to the means of the parties, or to their proper and legitimate wants and dealings. The effect of this system, was to monopolize the active means of the Institution, and disable it from aiding and accommodating men engaged in business really productive and useful to the community; and as might have been anticipated, a large part of the sums thus loaned were ultimately lost, or the Bank compelled on disadvantageous terms as to price, to take in payment stocks, bank lands, and other fragments of the estates of great speculators.

The loose and irregular manner in which the business of loaning money was conducted, tended greatly to produce this result, and deserves particular notice and explanation. From March, 1835, the period of the passage of the Resolution above referred to, the chief control and management of the affairs of the Institution, appears to have passed from the hands of the Directors. The mode in which the Committee of Exchange transacted their business, shows that there really existed no check whatever upon the officers, and that the funds of the Bank were almost entirely at their disposition. That Committee met daily, and were attended by the Cashier, and at times by the President. They exercised the power of making loans and settlements, to full as great an extent as the Board itself. They kept no minutes of their proceedings—no book in which loans made, and business done, were entered, but their decisions and directions, were given verbally to the officers, to be by them carried into execution. The established course of business seems to have been, for the First Teller to pay, on presentation at the counter, all checks, notes, or due bills, having endorsed the order or the initials of one of the cashiers, and to place these as vouchers in his drawer, for so much cash, where they remained, until just before the regular periodical counting of the cash, by the Standing Committee of the Board on the state of the Bank. These vouchers were then taken out, and entered as "Bills receivable," in a small memorandum book, under the charge of one of the clerks. These bills were not discounted, but bore interest payable semi-annually, and were secured by a pledge of stock, or some other kind of property. It is evidently impossible, under such circumstances, to ascertain, or be assured, in

regard to any particular loan or settlement, that it was sanctioned by a majority of the Exchange Committee. It can be said, however, with entire certainty, that the very large business transacted in this way, does not appear upon the face of the Discount Books, was never submitted to the examination of the members of the Board, at its regular meetings, nor is it any where entered on the minutes, as having been reported to that body, for their information or approbation. As illustrative of the extent of these transactions, it may be proper to state, that the sum total of "Bills Receivable"—

On the 4th of March, 1836, was	$6,221,660 85
On the 4th of March, 1837, - -	8,183,445 01
On the 4th of March, 1838, - -	7,229,503 25
On the 4th of March, 1839, - -	6,772,731 80
On the 4th of March, 1840, - -	4,041,705 94

The amount outstanding on the books of this Department, on the 4th of March, 1841, had become reduced to the sum of $176,954 12. The accounts have been settled in various ways, or transferred to other heads, the Directors having resolved to abolish altogether a course of proceedings, so pregnant with mischief and loss, and to prohibit entirely, all loans except by the Board itself.

There stands now upon the books of the Suspended Debt Department, transferred thereto from "Bills Receivable," still unsettled, $1,470,651 77. A portion is on the list of Active Debt, having been changed into Bills discounted, at deferred periods of maturity.

These loans, were generally in large amounts. In the List of Debtors on "Bills Receivible" of the first of January, 1837, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, stand charged, each with an amount of $100,000 and upwards. One firm of this city received accommodations of this kind between August, 1835, and November, 1837, to the extent of $4,213,878 30, more than half of which was obtained in 1837. The officers of the Bank themselves received in this way, loans to a large amount. In March, 1836, when the Bank went into operation, under its new charter, Mr. Samuel Jaudon, then elected its Principal Cashier, was indebted to it, $100,500. When he resigned the situation of Cashier, and was appointed Foreign Agent, he was in debt $408,389 25, and on the first of March, 1841, he still stood charged with an indebtedness of $117,500. Mr. John Anderws, First Assistant Cashier, was indebted to the Bank in March, 1836, $104,000. By subsequent loans and advances made during the next three years, he received in all, the sum of $426,930 67. Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, then Second Assistant Cashier, was in debt to the Bank in March, 1836, $115,000: when he was appointed Cashier in September, 1837, $326,382 50, when he resigned, and was elected a Director by the Board, in June, 1840, $72,960, and he stands charged March 3, 1841, on the Books with the sum of $55,081 95. It appears on the Books of the Bank, that these three gentlemen, were engaged in making investments on their joint account, in Stock and Loan of the Camden and Woodbury Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co., Dauphin and Lycoming Coal Lands, and Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company.

The various settlements effected with the officers and other debtors for these irregular loans, must not be suffered to pass without notice. These settlements were without the knowledge or approbation of the board, at least so far as appears from their minutes. The large loan to a firm in this city, before adverted to, was settled by the receipt in payment of various stocks and real estate, execpt $247,264 50, in cash. Another large amount of loans to a single individual of $1,014,977 80, was settled in like manner. There was taken in settlement of debt from Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys, (Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of that firm, being at the time a Director of the Bank) 1,150 shares of United States Bank Stock, in 1838, viz: On the 2d of August, 250 shares, at $123, the Bank selling on the same day $120, less brokerage: on the 22d of August, 500 shares, and on the 23d of August, 400 shares at $125, the market price on those two days being $123 25, the bank selling the day after at $123, less brokerage. Settlements of a similar character with debtors for smaller amounts, were of frequent recurrence.

The first instance in which an officer paid his debt to the bank in other than money, which the committee can find, was in March, 1838, when Mr. Samuel Jaudon (then in London as the agent of the Bank.) Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, (then Cashier,) and Mr. John Andrews, (then first assistant cashier, paid a debt of $269,600, which they owed the Bank on joint account, in Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company, five per cent. loan,

	$70,000
Union Canal, 6 per cent. loan, - - - -	10,000
Philapelphia and Reading R. R. Co., stock, 3,590 shares, - - - - - - -	179,500
West Feliciana R. R. Co., stock, 100 shares,	10,000
	$269,500

Of course, the committee cannot say, that the Exchange Committee did or did not authorise or sanction this settlement. The paper which constitutes the only evidence of it, and which the Committee have seen, exhibits no sign of such authority or approbation, other than the initials of Mr. Andrews himself.

Of the residue of the large debt of Mr. Andrews of $463,104 88, which includes his one third proportion of the foregoing sum of $269,500, all except $32,311 55 was settled by the transfer of Stocks and Loans.

An account of the settlement with Messrs. Jaudon, Cowperthwaite and Andrews, accompanies a report made by the Exchange Committee, to the Board on the 21st of August, 1840. That Committee remark in their report, "Your Committee are unable to say, if any authority was given by the Board under the charter from Congress, but are very certain that the Boards, under the present charter, have never sanctioned such loans or settlements, and they cannot too strongly condemn such acts. The power of making loans and settlements must be reserved to the Board, while the Officers must be content with being the executive of its decisions.

The accounts of these officers, are herewith submitted together with some others.

In order to inform the Stockholders, not only of the character of the Assets, but of the mode by which they came to the possesion of the Bank, there is attached to this report, a statement showing the particulars of the Stocks on hand at the Bank, the amount taken in settlement of debt, purchased or subscribed, and a list of the Stocks in possession, April 1st, 1839. Of the whole amount of Stocks and Loans, which the Bank has received since its re-charter, including those since disposed of, it appears have been taken in settlement of debts and advances.

In the course of their investigation, the attention of the committee has been directed to certain accounts, which appear on the books as "Advances on Merchandise," but which were, in fact, payments for cotton, tobacco, and other produce, purchased by the direction of the then President, Mr. Nicholas Biddle, and shipped to Europe on acocunt of himself and others. These accounts were kept by a clerk in the Foreign Eexchange Department, this department being under the charge of Mr. Cowperthwaite, until September 22, 1837, when he was elected Cashier, and of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, until March 20, 1839, when he was chosen President.

The original documents, necessary to enable the Committee to arrive at all the facts in relation to these transactions, were not accessible, having been retained, as was supposed, by the parties interested, as private papers. A succinct view of the whole matter, sufficient to convey to the stockholders a general idea of its character, may be drawn from the report of a Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed on the 21st of July, 1840, for the purpose of adjusting and settling these accounts, and who reported on the 21st of December, 1840, which report with the accompanying accounts, is spread at large upon the minutes.

The first transactions were in July, 1837, and appear as advances to A. G. Jaudon, to purchase cotton for shipment to Baring, Brothers & Co. of Liverpool, the proceeds to be remitted to their house in London, then acting as the agent of the Bank. The amount of these shipments was $2,182,998 28. The proceeds were passed to the credit of the Bank, and the account appears to be balanced. The results, as to the Profit and Loss, do not appear, and the committee had no means of ascertaining them, nor the names of the parties interested.

In the autumn of 1837, when the second of these transactions commenced, it will be recollected, that Mr. Samuel Jaudon had been appointed the Agent of the Bank to reside in London. About the same time, a copartnership was formed between Mr. May Humphreys, then a Director of the bank, and a son of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, under the firm of Biddle & Humphreys. This House was established at Liverpool, and thenceforward acted as agents for the sale of the produce shipped at that place, which comprised a large proportion of the whole amount.

In explanation of these proceedings, the Committee annex to their Report a copy of a letter dated Philadelphia, December 28, 1840, to the President and Directors of the bank, from Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of the firm of Bevan & Humphreys, and who became a Dicector at the election in January, 1838. This letter was read to the Board, December 29, 1840, but was not inserted on the minutes.

This arrangement continued during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, the transactions of which amounted to $8,969,450 95. The shipments were principally made to Biddle & Humphreys, were paid for by drafts on Bevan & Humphreys—the funds advanced by the bank, and the proceeds remitted to Mr. Samuel Jaudon, Agent of the Bank in London.

It appears that there was paid to Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys by the Bank in Philadelphia during the months of March, April and May, 1839, the sum of $800,000, and the account was thus balanced. The committee have reason to believe, that this sum constituted a part or perhaps the whole of the profis derived from the second series of shipments. How and among whom it was distributed, they have not been informed, but from the terms of the final settlement to be adverted to presently, each one will be at liberty to make his own inferences.

The third and last Account, amounting to $3,241,042 83, appears on the books, as "Bills on London, advances, S. V. S. W." These letters stand for the name of S. V. S. Wilder of New York. Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, to whome these consignments were made, continued their accounts in the name of Bevan & Humphreys, but without the knowledge of that firm, as appears by Mr. Cabot's letter of December 28, 1840. The result of these last shipments, was a loss of $962,524 13. Of this amount the sum of $553,908 57, was for excess of payments by Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle to the London Agency, beyond the proceeds of sale, with interest thereon. The parties interested, claimed and were allowed a deduction for loss on $526,000 of Southern Funds, used in the purchase of cotton, when at a discount, the sum of $310,071 30, and also this sum being Bankers' Commission to Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle on advance to Samuel Jaudon, Agent, $21,061 86, making $331,133 16, and leaving to be settled by the parties the sum of $631,390 97.

Before proceeding to state the particulars of this settlement, it will be proper to precede it by the remarks of the Committee of the Directors, by whom it was effected. They say: "A long and difficult negotiation has resulted in the settlement of three-fourths of the Balance, and an agreement for the settlement of the remaining fourth. The payment of half the amount, and the agreement for one-fourth are neither of them such as the committee labored to obtain; yet the terms are better than at one period of the negotiation they could reasonably have expected, and although unsatisfactory in themselves, are acceptable under the peculiar circumstances of the case."

This settlement reported to the Board on the 21st of December, 1840, was as follows:

With Mr. Nicholas Biddle for one half amounting with interest to		$321,220 13
For which there was received from him in payment, three bonds of the Republic of Texas, for five thousand dollars each, and an order on Gen. James Hamilton, then in London, to deliver to the Cashier, or his order, a bond of the Republic of Texas, payable in London, for 10,126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and also ninety bonds of the same, for two hundred and fifty pounds each; these, with interest due and Exchange, according to a calculation made by Mr. Saml. Jaudon, amount to		201,640 20
Leaving a balance of		$119,577 93

For this balance, Mr. Biddle agreed to deliver to the Bank within one month, Texas Bonds, and on the delivery of the last mentioned Bonds, the Bank agreed to give him a full discharge from its claim upon him for his share of the loss on these operations. This contract has been performed. The Committee of the Board say, in reference to this settlement:—"Aware that the Texian securities were much below par in the market, the Committee reluctantly agreed to the settlement, under the belief that a better arrangment for the Bank could not be (at least amicably) effected, and in the hope, founded on general information, that the Bonds might at a distant day, be disposed of without serious loss."

The Committee also settled, with Mr. Jos. Copperthwaite, for one-fourth of the loss,		$157,847 74
For which was received in payment, Mr. Copperthwaite's share in certain Dauphin County Coal Land, which cost $120,000, less a mortgage thereon of $10,000,		110,000 00
Land in Cattaraugus Co., New York, which cost		5,000 00
Land in Lycoming county, Wiskonsin and Michigan,		20,000 00
Boston and Illinois Land Company Stock, 17 shares at par,		17,000 00
Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, 350 shares at par,		35,000 00
Planters' Bank of Mississippi, 59 shares at par,		5,900 00
West Feliciana Bank, 100 shares, par,		10,000 00
Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, 500 shares at par,		25,000 00
Camden and Woodbury Railroad Co., 100 shares at par,		5,000 00
Loan of Camden and Woodbury Rail Road Company,		15,000 00
		$247,900 00
And a cash payment, the Committee say, of "about"		16,000 00
Making altogether,		$263,900 00

The Committee state, in reference to their settlement with Mr. Cowperthwaite, that it was made on the ground, that "with the exception of a few thousand dollars retained to pay other debts, the agreement comprised all his remaining property."

The Committee also settled with Mr. S. V. S. Wilder the remaining one-fourth, amounting, with interest, to		$161,793 33
For the purpose of enabling Mr. Wilder to settle this amount in cash, the Bank of the United States in N. York loaned to him the sum of $112 000, on the security of		
1. Real Estate at Green Hill, Philadelphia County,	$20,000	
2. Five thousand five hundred acres of "Iron Land," and two furnaces in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in operation and producing a rent equal to 6 per cent. on $200,000,	79,000	
3. On his claim upon Wm. H. Bobertson of Mobile,	7,500	
4. On his claim upon Mr. Bigelow of New York,	5,500	
		112,000 00
The balance was settled by receiving the whole amount from My. Wilder in cash,		49,793 33
		$161,793 33

Mr. Thomas Dunlap of Philadelphia guarantees under date of December 21, 1840, the faithful and punctual payment of the loans to Mr. Wilder. The Committee of the Board add "Under this arrangement we apprehend no loss to the bank."

Upon the presentation of the Report of the Committee on advances, to the Board on the 21st of December, 1840, a motion was made, to recommit the same for the purpose of having inserted therein the name of the party really interested in the one-fourth for which the settlement was made with Mr. S. V. S. Wilder. This motion did not prevail, but the Report was accepted and the committee discharged.

After the Report had been read, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted by Mr. James Martin, and unanimously adopted by the Directors present, who were Messrs. John R. Neff, Joseph Cabot, Lewis Waln, John Connell, Manuel Eyre, Richard Price, Lawrence Lewis, James Martin, George Handy, and Robert Taylor—Mr. Neff acting by deputation as President pro. tem. in the absence of Mr. Dunlap.

"As it appears by the Report of the Committee on advances, that large transactions have been going on for several years without the sanction or knowledge of the Board of Directors, and as it further appears, that these transactions were mostly if not wholly for the account and to the Profit and Loss of the executive officers of this Bank at those times, it is due from this Board, that their just condemnation of such things, should be fully expressed, and recorded: it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That the business of loaning money exclusively and of right belongs to the Board of Directors, and that all loans or discounts made by a Committee of the Board, in concurrence with the officers, should be duly reported to a regular meeting of the Board."

"*Resolved*, That the loaning or discounting, on the deposite of collateral security or promissary notes of the officers of the Bank is unauthorised, and contrary to the proper administration of the affairs of the Bank."

"*Resolved*, That the large advances made by the officers of the Bank, in the periods of 1837-'8, and 1838-'9 being totally unauthorised, and unknown to the Board of Directors, merits and receives our just censure and condemnation."

By the Thirteenth Standing Rule of the Bank, it is provided that the Committee on the state of the Bank, composed of five members, and elected by ballot every three months, should "at least once during their time of service, examine and count the discounted notes, and compare the amount thereof with the balance of the amount of bills discounted in the General Ledger: they shall also count the cash, and the printed and unprinted paper in the possession of the Cashier—examine the evidences of the public debt and property of the corporation, to make an inventory of the same, to be compared with the books, in order to ascertain their agreement and report to the board." The custom appears to have been for this committee to confine their examination exclusively to the cash, Bills discounted on personal and other security, the issues, and the printed and unprinted bank paper on hand. The account, however, of the general state of the bank, submitted to the Directors at every stated meeting, contained the items of "Bills Receivable on Bank Stock and other security," which included as well the bills receivable for sale of branches, as the loans made in the manner heretofore adverted to, and "Foreign Bills of Exchange," under which head, was contained the advances on shipments of merchandise. Thus, on the 28th of June, 1838, on which day an examination was reported by the Committee on the state of the Bank, there stood in the debit of "Bills Receivable," the sum of $13,106,074 55, and of "Foreign Bills of Exchange," the sum of $7,216,109 34. The Committee annex to this Report a list of the Directors and the several Standing Committees of the Board since the re-charter.

Not only in regard to loans and settlements, but in relation to the purchase and sale of stocks, the establishment of agencies, and other important measures of general policy, the Board of Directors were not regularly consulted. Of this the committee must be permitted to present some instances as illustrative. In September, 1836, the Bank purchased the "Merchants' Bank of New Orleans" of the capital of one million of dollars for an advance of $76,250 and established it, as the agent of this Bank at that place. On the eigth day of November, 1836, in like manner, a purchase was made for $384,000 of "The Insurance Bank of Columbus, Georgia." In August, 1839, arrangements were made for the purchase of the charter of "The Hamilton Bank," of Baltimore, and the purchase effected, but as the Bank never went into operation the advance was but small.—There was taken from Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, on the 1st of March, 1838, eighty-nine shares of Bank United States Stock at 120 dollars, the Bank selling the same day at 118 dollars, less brokerage: and on the 8th January, 1840, there was received from him as cash one hundred and thirty shares at a 100 dollars, the market price of that day being 85 dollars 75 cents. On the 4th of March, 1839, Messrs. Joseph Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap and Joseph Cabot, agreed to purchase of the Bank two thousand shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s Stock at forty-five dollars per share, on a credit of two years, and on the application of these parties on the 13th Febuary, 1840, the said contract was annulled. It is stated in a Report of the Exchange Committee of August 28, 1840, and entered on the minutes of the Board, that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. had made a contract with Mr. Joseph Copperthwaite for a loan of 500,000 dollars, in his individual capacity, (although supposed by the Company to be on account of the Bank,) to be converted into sterling Bonds at 4 dollars and 80 cents per pound sterling. At the period of that Report, the sum of 326,000 dollars of this loan had been taken up, of which the Bank was then the holders of 272,000 dollars, and on that day, (with the assent of the Board,) assumed the balance unpaid of the contract. Upon the 18th day of August, 1838, the Bank guaranteed a contract made by Mr. Nicholas Biddle, in his individual capacity, for the purchase of two thousand five hundred Bonds of the State of Mississippi, of 2,000 dollars each, amounting, in the whole, 5,000,000 dollars. The signature of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, then second assistant Cashier, was affixed to the guarantee, on behalf of the Bank upon the verbal authority of the President. Upon the 29th January, 1839, the Bank guaranteed to the State of Michigan, the punctual fulfilment of the obligations of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, for the purchase of Bonds of that State, to the extent of 3,145,687 dollars 50 cents, for 2,700,000 taken at par, and including interest on the instalments payable every three months up to January, 1843. On the 29th of April, 1839, the Bank guarantied a contract entered into by Mr. Thomas Dunlap, in his individual capacity, for the purchase of 1,000,000 dollars of the "Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock." In regard to these transactions, the Committee can find no authority on the minutes of the Board, and have been referred to none by the President, upon whom they called for information.

The Committee submit herewith a statement of the Profit and Loss Account of the Contingent Fund, and an abstract of the losses chargeable thereto. In this last account there is a charge under date of June 30, 1840, of $400,000 to "Parent Bank notes account," which has not been explained to the satisfaction of the Committee. It must be also mentioned, that among the expenditures of the Bank, there is entered, at various dates, commencing May 5, 1836, sums amounting in all to $618,630 15, as paid on the "Receipts of Mr. N. Biddle and." of "Mr. N. Biddle and J. Cowperthwaite," and "cashier's vouchers." As the committee were unable to obtain satisfactory information upon the subject of these expenses from the books or officers of the Bank, application was made by letter to Mr. Biddle and Mr. Cowperthwaite, from whom no reply has been received.

The Committee have now performed the task assigned them by the stockholders. They have endeavored to select from the mass of materials submitted to their examination, only such as seemed sufficient to illustrate the general course of the administration of the Bank. To have gone more into detail, would have required more time than was allotted to the Committee, and to have accompanied each particular with full explanations, would have extended their report beyond all reasonable limits

They have given the simple facts without comment; but enough has been presented, it is believed, to enable each stockholder to form a judgement of the manner in which the interest committed by him to his trustees and agents, the directors and officers, have been managed. To satisfy mere idle curiosity, the Committee had no inclination, and would have gladly omitted many of the facts and explanations they have given, would such a course have been reconciled to their sense of duty, to those by whom they were appointed.

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
MOSES KEMPTON,
CHARLES MASSEY, Jr
EDWARD COLES,
JOHN BACON,
JAMES S. NEWBOLD.

Attest: GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Secretary.
Bank of U. S., Phila., April 3, 1841.

GREAT BRITAIN EXCITED.

England, Ireland and Scotland were "half seas over" last evening. A Sawny, a Paddy and a Jonny fell into company, where they fell a singing, after which they fell out and fell to fighting, and the fact was that Great Britain ingloriously fell!

For some time it was a harmonious trio, and very good songs were very well sung by the convivial representatives of the three kingdoms. John Bull sung "Brittannia rules the waves;" he was a pursy, florid faced, stout built, red whiskered specimen of the genuine efficiency of roast beef in giving jolly rotundity to the human form. Paddy followed with the "Groves of Blarney," and Sawney called for more glasses, that proper justice might be done to "Auld Lang Syne." Sawney was a raw boned, red nosed, hollow cheeked, carrotty-polled, pock-marked, long-legged son of Scotia, with a twinkle in his eye partaking in expression both of shrewdness and benevolence. Paddy was—what Paddy is all over the world—a fellow with a laughing mouth, a rosy cheek and a roguish eye, an intricated combination of fun and feeling, of sentiment and drollery, of fire and tow.

Paddy became patriotic as the alcohol spirit began to circulate in his veins, and he declared, knocking off a leaf of the table with his fist, that "Ireland was the greatest country in the world, on land or water, and e'er long she would kick England and Scotland into the ocean and be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled"

"And there you have it now," continued Paddy, "in the beautiful words of king Dan himself, that is to be."

"Hoot, awa' wi' ye'; dinna' ye ken it's Lord Byron ye'r quotin'?" said Sawney, looking in astonishment at Pat.

"Devil an English lord ever said any thing half so true," said Paddy.

"O'Connell's a rogue!" said John Bull.

"Then it's yours if that's a rascal!" said Paddy.

"What's that?" said John Bull.

"Och! mother of Moses! I'm ready for you both," said Pat, tearing off his coat and rolling up his shirt sleeves.

The three friends were instantly locked together in a furious contention, and the barkeeper jumped over to protect his bottles and glasses.—"Watch!" was cried from the door, rattles were sprung in the streets, and soon after the rose, thistle and shamrock were bundled off in a boquet to the watch-house. The Recorder's sentence and the destiny of *Great Britain* will be made known in due time.

Picayune.

P's and Q's.—The origin of the phrase—"*Mind your P's and Q's*" is not generally known. In Alehouses, where chalk scores were formerly marked upon the wall, it was customary to put these initial letters at the head of every man's account, to show the number of *Pints* and *Quarts* for which he was in arrears; and we may presume many a friendly rustic to have tapped his neighbor on the shoulder, when he was indulging too freely in his potations, and to have exclaimed, as he pointed to his score—"*Giles, Giles, mind your P's and Q's.*—*Ral. Reg.*

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, April 27, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

Election the 13th of next month.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. tc

☞ Mr. CALDWELL, the Democratic candidate for Congress, will address the People at *Labatt's X Roads on next Saturday*, (the 1st of May.)

UNITED STATES BANK.

We spread before our readers to-day, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the transactions and condition of the United States Bank, and doubt not it will be carefully perused by them all. And let it be borne in mind by every reader, that this Report is from a Committee of *Bank men*, appointed to the duty by the Stockholders themselves. The truth of its startling developements, then, cannot be questioned.

We venture to say, such a mass of corruption, such loose and profligate management of a great monied corporation, having a direct and tremendous bearing upon all business transactions of the country, never has before met the public gaze. Most of this wicked mal-administration of the Bank, too, it will be seen, occurred under its National Charter, in the palmiest days of Nicholas Biddle's financial glory—at a time when a mere insinuation that the Bank was a corrupt, dangerous institution, brought down upon its author's head the bitterest denunciation from the Bank presses and orators.

The Report shows, that the whole means of the Bank were prostituted to the exclusive use of Mr. Biddle and his immediate friends and dependents—Copperthwaite, Wilder, Jaudon, &c., to enable them to speculate in land, stocks, cotton, and whatever else they took a fancy to,—and that these men, then officers of the Bank, borrowed when and how-muchsoever they pleased, without any sort of control from the Board of Directors, and paid back in funds the most worthless. Mr. Biddle was suffered to pay a debt of $321,000 in Texas Bonds, *at par*, when the same bonds in the stock market were not worth *forty cents in the dollar*;—Mr. Jaudon was paid for about *eighteen* months' service as Foreign Agent for the Bank, $381,000, and his brother $5,000 a year as his clerk;—one individual (Thos. Biddle, cousin to Nicholas) borrowed at one time from the Bank $4,000,000;—other firms from $20,000 to $365,000, to speculate in Roads, public lands, stocks, &c., while mercantile and business men, who were engaged in honest callings could get no accommodation at its board. Instead of assisting the commercial and business community, and producing by its operations a steady and healthy action in the monetary world, it was engaged alone in promoting a spirit of gambling speculation, breaking up the fountains of industry, and embarrassing all the avenues of honest business pursuits.

The Report, however, makes no mention of the corruption fund, used for bribing Editors and members of Congress, and importing voters. Probably the *six hundred thousand*, and the *four hundred thousand dollar* items, which the Committee say could not be satisfactorily accounted for, constitute this fund. The Committee wrote to Mr. Biddle for an explanation of these *missing* items, but it seems he has no inclination for disclosures on this head.

But the most awful consequences of the corrupt management of this institution, has been its direct influence in vitiating and corrupting the public morals. It is very evident to our mind, that the numerous defalcations of those entrusted with the public funds, the "absconding sub-treasurers," as the Federalists were pleased to term them; the numerous forgeries, and ingenious cases of swindling which have characterised the history of the past four or five years, may all be legitimately traced to the example of this boasted "regulator of the currency"—this mammoth swindling shop, where speculation, fraud and corruption of every hue and shade were carried to the most ample perfection by that high-priest of humbuggers, Mr. *Nicholas Biddle*.

With this spectacle of the fruits of a National Bank before him, what patriot can wish the country again to rush into the arms of another such a monster? Can we expect another Bank to be more honest, or more regardful of the interests of the country than the late one? Is it not inherent in the system, to promote the interests of the *few*, who have its control, at the expense of the public, who can have no hand in its management? Yet we find the Federal Party, in the face of these startling disclosures, endeavoring to persuade the People that the interests of the country require the chartering of another National Bank!

Let the People beware of such counsels, and read their fulfillment in the Report which we this

day publish. They will there see, that by the corrupt management of a National Bank, thousands of honest business men, and widows and orphans, who had invested their all in its Stocks, will be brought to bankruptcy and ruin, while its President, Cashiers, and other officers and their favorites have pocketed princely fortunes.

DEMOCRAT AND FEDERALIST.

The attempts of the party now in power, to palm themselves upon the country as *Democrats*, strike every intelligent mind as supremely ridiculous, and show the Federal party of the present day devoid of the honesty and manly independence which characterized their political ancestors in times past.—While they cherish all the PRINCIPLES of the old Federal party, and advocate a return to their often condemned MEASURES, they are afraid to assume their *name*. Such is not the case, however, with the few of the old stock Federalists who are yet living; they glory in the *name*, as well as the *principles*. Listen to the *Boston Courier*—the organ of old John Adams, the Quincys and Otis's of the past, and Daniel Webster, John Q. Adams, Davis, and their federal associates of the present times. A late number of the Courier says:

"The attempt which many of the Whig journals are making, to fix upon the party of the late Administration the *name* of Federalists, implying, as it does, that their principles ond policy are identical with those of the old FEDERAL party, is discreditable and disingenuous. It may *take* with a few simpletons, but men of SENSE view it with disgust and contempt. Equally unavailing will it be, in our humble judgmeot, to endeavor to fix upon the party now in power, the name of *Democratic*."

The *Courier* continues:

"We profess to be an '*old Fashioned Federalist*,' of the school of Washington and Adams, and tho' not of an age to be an active partizan during the Administrations of those sages, we imbibed their principles. 'From a natural affinity,' we adhered to the principles of their cotemporaries and successors; and to be told that the Jackson-Van Buren men who have just gone out of power, are "old-fashioned Federalists," *is what we dislike—we can indure much, but we cannot stand that*."

Here is *honest* Federalism—cherishing the *principles*, and possessing the moral courage to own the *name*, unpopular as it is. The Federalists in this section, on the contrary, act quite differently. Their leader and candidate for Congress in this District, Col. *Barringer*, while he has heretofore advocated, and still advocates all the leading *measures* of the old Federal party, takes their ancient *name* in high dudgeon, and proclaims himself a Republican!—He advocates the constitutionality and expediency of a *National Bank*, with a capital that will enable it to overshadow or annihilate the State institutions at its pleasure;—he opposes and votes against Resolutions remonstrating "against the exercise, by the Congress of the United States, of *any* power not expressly granted by the Federal Compact," and yet proclaims himself a friend to State Rights!—He votes against the declaration, "that the assumption by the Congress of the United States of the power to appropriate money to execute works of Internal Improvement, is entirely gratuitous and a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States," and avers that he is an enemy to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government! He votes for *imperative* instructions to our Senators in Congress to vote for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, when the revenue from that source is needed for the support of the Government, and which, if distributed, will create a deficiency in the national revenue that can only be supplied by taxes on the people, and yet he says he is opposed to any increase of the Tariff! He has been opposed to Republican men and Republican measures from his entrance into public life to the present time, and now claims to be a Republican! Verily, the Colonel must count largely on the gullibility of the People. His stout denials of his well known political identity, reminds us very much of a "bear story" we once heard related.—We will give it for the Col.'s benefit:

In the early settlement of this country, the whites were very much annoyed in their hunting operations by the superior tact and knowledge of the Indians. One hunter in particular was so much annoyed by a certain Indian, that he determined to get rid of him on the first occasion. Accordingly, while hunting in the woods one day, he saw tawney climb a tree not far from him and rest in a fork of it, with gun in had ready for a bear; the hunter immediately took aim, fired, and down tumbled the Indian, bandly wounded but not killed. Next day, he was drawn up before a magistrate to answer for the deed:—and on being asked how he came to shoot the Indian, replied that he "took him to be a bear." "How!" exclaimed tawney, "you no see me climb the tree!" "Yes," said the white man. "You no see my gun in my hand?" "Yes."—"You no see my dear-tail?" (pointing to that equipage on his head.) "Yes." "You no see my red leggings?" "Yes." "Well, *bear wear red leggings?*" "Yes." "Ooh!—oo!—den me give up—me give up!" said the astonished Indian.

Col. Barringer has always voted and acted with the Federalists, supported and been supported by them: and may we not exclaim—*a Republican do all this!—Col B.* says *yes;* but we imagine there is not much danger of his being *shot through mistake* by the Republicans of this District on the 13th of next month. Bear don't "wear red leggings" in these "diggings!"

"*Misfortunes never come singly.*"—The last northern papers announce the melancholy intelligence of the destruction by *fire* of the late residence of Gen. Harrison, our deceased President. The fire occurred on the night of the 11th instant, and is supposed to have been the result of accident. The buildings were entirely consumed, but all the furniture saved. The House was occupied at the time by Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President, and Mr. Taylor and lady.

P. S. Later advices state, that only a portion of the house was consumed—the western wing, and that the damage to the main building was but trifling.

☞ The Candidates for Congress are to address the People of this county here to-day, and we doubt not, Col. *Barringer*, as usual, will urge the necessity and utility of chartering another National Bank. We hope our good People, one and all, will either read, or hear read, the Report we publish to-day; it will doubtless aid the Colonel amazingly in presenting the subject in a clear light. If Col. B., or any other man, can prove either the utility, safety, or necessity for a National Bank in the face of this Report, we will give up our judgment.

Seeds of Dissolution—Mr. *Talmadge*, the Conservative Senator from New York, is off from Whiggery already. The Hartford *Times* says:

"When the Cabinet had made up the opinion that Mr. *Hoffman, the member of Congress*, should be appointed District Attorney for N. York, they found themselves in sudden difficulty from 'Old Tip'—who informed them that he had some time since promised this place to Mr. Talmadge. On enquiring, it was found he was indeed fully committed, and that the obstacle could in no way be overcome but by inducing Talmadge to withdraw. Mr. Webster, therefore, waited upon the New York Senator, and informed him that the Cabinet were unanimously for another man—that any thing else which they could do should be readily done, &c., &c. Stung with this last slight to the conservatives, Mr. T. said he should not have that request twice made to him, and immediately wrote a note to the President that he waived all pretensions or claims. As he handed it to Mr. Webster he remarked, 'you had given me some credit for sagacity heretofore, in political matters,' to which Mr. Webster replied he had great, very great. 'Well,' continued T., 'if I have ever been correct in anything, it is in assuring you that from every indication I have yet seen, I am convinced that Gen. Harrison's administration can never go through four years—nay not two will pass over, before you will be in a minority—such a minority as no administration was ever yet placed in.' Webster bowed stiffy and departed."

The former admirers and eulogists of Mr. *Biddle*, the "great financier," since the true condition of the Bank has been made public, are denouncing him in round terms, and he them in return. All the mismanagement of the institution is laid at his door, and it is said the Bank will lose largely by him.

It will be recollected, that when Mr. Biddle resigned the Presidency of the Bank, the Stockholders and his other friends made him a present of a splendid service of silver plate, which Mr. B. has always kept in the Bank, for safety, except when he wished to use it on extraordinary occasions. It is said that when he found his management of the Bank was about to be exposed, he sent for his silver plate, but was informed that it had been *placed to his credit* on the books of the Bank!

Since the Report of the Investigating Committee has been published, Mr. Biddle has come out in the papers in a series of letters addressed to John M. Clayton, vindicating his administration of the Bank. In his first letter, Mr. B. attempts to explain the Bank's losses in its Cotton speculations. He says, that these losses were "brought on by the conduct of the bank after I left it—brought on BY THE EFFORTS TO BREAK DOWN THE BANKS OF NEW YORK, *the real cause of all the disasters of the Bank of the United States*, which now called upon me to repair the injuries its own conduct had inflicted."

Let these worthies quarrel away—probably thereby the country will get at the truth.

☞ We have received the Circular Address of the Hon. *Chas. Fisher*, to the citizens of the tenth Congressional District. We have not had time to examine it; but will do so, and probably publish extracts from it hereafter.

Democratic Victory.—The Democrats of New-York City have made another "Waterloo defeat" of Federalism—electing Mr. *Morris* Recorder, by near 600 majority, and *ten* of the *seventeen* Aldermen. The popular vote was over one-fourth smaller than that of last Fall.

Waking up!—It is said that the excitement in Philadelphia is so great, in consequence of the startling disclosures of the condition of the National Bank, that he who would now advocate the chartering of such another monster, would almost stand in danger of a coat of "tar and feathers." The Philadelphians have ever been the strong advocates of a National Bank, but corruption has stalked so boldly among them, and ruined so many good and honest business men, and helpless widows and orphans, that they now turn their backs with loathing upon such an institution. Will not the whole country follow their example.

Glad to see it!—We have before had occasion to compliment the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot for their independence and liberality. We now tender them "our bone" again for laying before their readers the *Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of* '98. The Whig press generally ridicule these celebrated State papers as "miserable catch phrases," and "unmeaning abstractions," but they take good care not to publish them. In this respect the Patriot has set its political brethren a noble example, being the only Whig paper in the whole Union that has ever published these documents, so far as we know.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided *unanimously*, that Congress does not possess the power, (contended for by Mr. Webster) to prohibit the transportation of Slaves from one State to another.

Bela Badger, the notorious scoundrel who was at the head of all the frauds at the ballot-box in Philadelphia and New York in 1838—the man who by fraudulently registering some six or seven hundred names on the poll-books of the third Congressional District of Philadelphia, defrauded Mr. Ingersoll of a seat in Congress, has been appointed by the new administration Naval Officer at Philadelphia. This is carrying out the doctrines of Mr. Webster's Circular with a vengeance.

"Old *John Holmes*," a noted blue-light Federalist, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for Maine. "Birds of a feather," &c.

Virginia Elections.—The election for members of Congress and the State Legislature, took place throughout Virginia on Thursday last. We had expected to have received by the last mail returns from some of the counties, but were disappointed. We have, however, received a verbal account from the Town of Petersburg, of a most cheering character;—the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidate to the House of Delegates by *thirty* majority. The Town has heretofore been represented by a Federalist. This is a good beginning.

Col. Johnson.—We have been requested by a friend to publish the following correspondence between a portion of the Democracy of Bradford County, Penn., and Col. *Richard M. Johnson*, late Vice President of the United States:

EAST SMITHFIELD, PA., Jan. 4, 1841.

To Col. Richard M. Johnson:

DEAR SIR: As the time draws near that is to terminate your official career as Vice President of the United States, we, the undersinged, democratic central committee of Smithfield, in behalf of our Republican fellow citizens, desire to approach you with the tender of our unfeigned attachment and the homage of our highest respect.

Yes, sir, your whole life, of which your country contains the indelible memorials, is pre-eminently calculated to awake boath these feelings in us and to render them permanent.

If devotion to the public interest as constant as it has been faithful; if patriotism, ever active, ever prepared to do everything for the country yet claiming nothing from it; if an uniform adherence to Republican principles form earliest life; an able support of the measures they dictate throughout long years of service in Congress, a service distinguished by the most unrelaxing industry as well as fidelity; if reports made to that body never to be read but with the conviction of their public wisdom, if bravery in war never surpassed, as beautiful as it was heroic; service, while as commander, it counselled the necessity of *a forlorn hope* aginst the British and Indians, it insisted upon leading the dread onset under the noble and ever to be remembered declaration, that if you "*survive your companions in arms you could not otherwise communicate their fate with a clear conscience to their bereaved families and friends;*" fighting under such glorious circumstances and being unhorsed, covered with blood and wounds at the point where the battle waged with the most fury, yet becoming triumphantly victorious; if all these things, and more, in the legislator and in the volunteer citizen soldier, constitute titles to the highest respect, then have you earned it from us; and we believe we speak the voice of all democratic Pennsylvania, if we say that it would cordially and enthusiastically respond to ours.

And if a kind heartedness and benignity in all your intercourse; if a fearlessness of every thing except giving just cause of offence to any human being, if good will towards all your fellow men, not passive merely, but ever ready to exert itself in philanthropic acts; if a disposition never seeming to be happy but when striving to render benefits to the community, or to individuals, and never tiring in the service of either; if to be a punctual and courteous correspondent in the midst of incessent occupations of business, public and private, a virtue rare among our public men, tho' Washington and Jefferson were illustrious examples of it; if these things and more are titles to our unfeigned, we would add our affectionate attachment, not less than to our highest respect; if never to *sacrifice a friend* to gratify the malevolence of unchastened ambition of others, then have you secured to yourself a reputation in our esteem beyond all price, and we believe also that we speak the united judgments and feelings of all the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania.

May Heaven grant years of health yet to come. This is our prayer, and may the rest of your life be as happy for yourself, as the past has been useful to your country. If spent in the shades of retirement, it can scarcely fail to be happy, from the recollections you will carry with you into retirement;—but should your country again call upon you, what you have done already would be the surest pledge, that you would, to the last hour of your health and strength, serve her, in whatever sphere you might fill, with new usefulness and glory.

It is these feelings and aspirations that the undersigned, acting for themselves and in behalf of their democratic fellow-citizens of Smithfield, Bradford co., Pa., without any possible admixture of selfishness or adulation in a case where they are not bowing to the shrine of power, but come to offer their tribute as it is departing, would beg leave to subscribe ourselves your sincere friends. In behalf of the Smithfield Democratic Central Committee,

SETH SALISBURY, Chairman,
W. M. PECK, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 4th instant has this evening come to hand, enclosing the proceedings of the Smithfield Democratic Central Committee in relation to myself.

The confidence of my fellow-citizens is the highest honor to which I ever aspired, and the expression of their approbation is the richest reward that I could receive. It has been my lot to pass thirty-six years of my life in public service, during which time it has been my constant effort to sustain the democratic principles on which I commenced my career; and I am not conscious of having ever performed a public act which I did not believe to be for the public good. But my feeble powers have accomplished but little; and what I have done, I have no claim to any special merit. Fidelity in a cause so sacred as that of freedom, and devotion to such a country as this, are but the common virtues of American republicans; and to have been recreant to the interests which my fellow-citizens have so long confided to me, would have been repugnant to every principle of honor. In giving me credit for honesty and untiring efforts to serve my country, you do me but an act of justice, but in the estimation which you set upon those services, I am sensible that you overvalue them. When we survey the condition of the world, and reflect upon the miseries which the hand of despotism is inflicting upon the human family in every other region, the heart sickens at the thought. When we turn to our own country, and see the condition of man rising in the sunbeams of liberty to the true dignity of his nature, we feel the conviction, that no sacrifices are too great for the preservation of our democratic institutions.—In whatever form they may be assailed, whether by foreign foes or domestic aspirants, he who would not venture his life against the one, or raise his voice against the other, is unworthy of the honored name of an American. Let us remain firm in our principles, and this last hope of man shall not perish. Our liberties will be transmitted to posterity, and the light of freedom from this hemisphere shall ascend to heaven and illuminate the world.

My term of public life is expiring, and I am willing to retire; and I retire with this consolation, that my fellow-citizens find others to serve them, if not with more honesty of purpose, yet with ability, and I hope with better effect. My private affairs demand my attention for a season, and my long continued labors a respite. My future life, like the past, belongs to my fellow men. If I can serve them best in retirement, I hope there to remain. If any circumstance shall induce them to call me again into public, it will be my duty to obey the call. In any event I shall be content, so that our liberties shall be secured, and our country prosperous.

To the Committee on whose behalf you act, please present my grateful acknowledgements; and accept for yourselves my unfeigned thanks.

Very respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

SETH SALISBURY, Chairman,
H. M. PECK, Secretary,

It will be seen by the Proclamation below, that President *Tyler* has recommended the 14th of next month to be observed throughout the country as a day of "Fasting and Prayer:"

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES
A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of *William Henry Harrison*, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occation, and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington. April 13, 1841.

The Hon. *Edmund Deberry* was nominated for re-election to Congress in the Fayetteville District, by a Convention which met at Richmond on the 12th instant. We understand that he will have no opposition from the Democrats.

Col. *Jonathan Worth*, of Randolph County, is announced as a Candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Rencher. We "raise our ebenezer" for Jonathan! He is an old stock Federalist, not afraid to own his principles; we'll know what to expect of him in Congress. But if Mr. Rencher should be elected, he might *renegade back* to the Democratic party—an event by no means desirable.

The last Washington papers contain another long list of removals from office, and the appointment of hungry partizans. "No proscription for opinions' sake."

We copy the following from the Dublin Pilot, (Ireland,) said to be the organ of Mr. O'Connell:

"*War—England against Ireland.*—time approaches when England must be humiliated or just, and Ireland may be free. England may declare war, but who will war for England? Ireland? What! pay taxes and shed blood! And for what? Why should Ireland war against France? There is no Irish feeling to be gratified, no Irish interests to be promoted by such a war. What has Ireland done to France, or France to Ireland, that we should shed each other's blood? France invades Ireland—well, where in her complicated embarrassments, will England find troops to defend Ireland, and preserve her Province? Will Ireland defend herself, or leave the battle to the belligerents, and make no choice between masters? It is plain England does not calculate on Irish co-operaton. A war against America, is a war against Friends. Were England never our tyrant nor Ireland her slave, we would war reluctantly; but as it is—no we cannot war with America; our hearts forbid it—our hands would be powerless. We cannot swell the ranks of such a battle—and for what? For love of Fngland!"

GEN. WASHINGTON IN FAVOR OF THE SUB-TREASURY!

Is it posssble—we heard a Whig exclaim; modulating a voice that had been made hoarse, by denouncing Mr. VAN BUREN for doing the very same thing. Yes, sirs, it is possible!

"An Act to establish the Treasury Department," was passed by Congress, and approved by GEORGE WASHINGTON, the 2nd of September, 1789.

"SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and KEEP the money of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of money in his hands.

"SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act SHALL BE RECIEVED IN GOLD AND SILVER COIN ONLY."

So that we have just got back to the point from whence we started, in the days of George Washington; to the very plan proposed by the original framers of the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson proposed the restoration of the Sub-Treasury plan, after he had witnessed the ruinous connection between the government and the bank; Martin Van Buren has consummated it.—*Lockport Balance.*

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer *Isis*, arrived at Savannah from Florida, were received the St. Augustine News and Florida Herald of the 2d inst. From the former the following is extracted:

Extract of a letter received in this city, from an officer of rank, dated "Camp Eojotka, 45 miles from Tampa, March 22d, 1841:"

"I arrived here this day with *Wild Cat*. His people are collecting, and will be emigrated in six weeks. A detachment of my regiment is now on the march with *Cota Tustenuggee*, to Tampa. I doubt whether another shot will be fired."

MITCHELL THE FORGER.

It is now said that this personage has taken the route to Texas, and was not a passenger on board the Caledonia from Boston. It is said, moreover, that his whereabouts has been disclosed by some of his black-leg companions, and that the probabilities are that he will be overtaken and brought back.

The leading and active "Whigs" who recommended Mitchell for office under Gen. Harrison, should have adopted the Brazilian mode of introduction. "This is my friend, *if he steal any thing I am accountable for it.*"—*Weekly Argus.*

Who Loses?—There are outstanding at the present time $750,000 of the notes of the United States Bank, most of which are supposed to be lost, as they have almost entirely ceased to make their appearance for redemption. This is one of the means by which bank stockholders make their profits out of the public.

The Oswego, N. Y., Herald, says that orders had been received for the completion and arming of Fort Ontario on the east side of the river. It is also stated that Fort Niagara is forthwith to be put in a condition of defence.

A SCATTERING.

The hot shot from the committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the United States Bank, has thrown the late officers of that institution into somewhat of a hurley burley. Mr. Dunlap has resigned his presidency. James Martin was elected and resigned. The directors and other officers have already, or will resign, at an early day. On Thursday, Col. William Drayton, of South Carolina, was elected a director, and almost immediately after president. Nearly all the old board of directors have resigned except Mr. Biddle's proxies, and as they will now be overborne by a majority—we hope an honest one—it is presumed they will resign also.—*Penn. Reporter, April 9.*

Extract of a letter dated

LONDON, March 18, 1841.

What a business is this of the United States Bank. Many here will be ruined and hundreds severely injured. The character of your institutions generally will receive a heavy discouragement by this fearful occurrence. American securities are at a lower point than has ever been known.—*Globe.*

The Milledgville, Ga., Federal Union of last Tuesday says:—"The Governor, we learn, has had filed in his office a protest against the State Bank branch at Macon, for non-payment of its notes, and an application for proceedings to be ordered against that bank. His Excellency being absent at the time of its being filed, and not having returned, we are unable to give the facts communicated for his decision and action. It is probable however that proceedings will be ordered to be instituted against the institution for a forfeiture of its Charter."

The Nashville Whig states that Thomas L. Budd, book-keeper in the bank of Tennessee, was thrown into Jail on the 27th ult., on the charge of feloniously embezzling the funds of the bank, by false entries, and of purloining from the vaults one or more packages of the circulating notes of the institution, amounting to about $18,000

Robinson, the murderer, was executed on Friday last, in front of the Jail in New Brunswick, N. J. After he was suspended, the rope broke and he fell, but he was immediately hoisted up again. He remained hardened and insensible to all religious impression until he was executed.

The Federal majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a bill relieving the Banks from the penalties of the last year's law which compelled them to resume specie payments, and granting them permission to stay suspended an indefinite time—as long as they pleased. Gov. Porter placed his veto on it.—*Carolinian.*

Mitchell, the Forger.—Information has been received that Mitchell, the *honorable* forger, has been traced down the Ohio river, and the officers were in pursuit of him, about one hundred miles behind.

OFFICE SEEKING MANIA.—The Philadelphia boats and railroad cars were thronged yesterday with patriotic Whigs bound for Washington, to commence on Mr. Tyler the same laborious attentions paid to General Harrison, which were the principal cause of his demise. Such conduct is indeed shameful. Common delicacy should stay their anxiety for the spoils, at least until the remains of the late President are cold.—*New Era.*

Mitchell wanted an office under the New whig Administration, so he voted *against* the "Independent Treasury." Did he think it would place the funds too far from his reach? All these honest Whig gentlemen who wanted and expected office, went dead against the Sub-Treasury.—They wanted no officers over them to take care of the money of the people, certainly not—leave it all with the office-holders—let Mitchell, *such as Mitchell*, finger it. They in favor of the Independent Treasury?—Not they—they are dying to have it repealed. Repeal, say they—repeal this odious Loco Foco Sub-Treaury, we can keep the money well enough—we do not want any of Van Buren's or Harrison's officers over us to take care of the people's money. Away with them—repeal—repeal—let *us* hold the purse strings. Such was Mr. Mitchell's logic—such all the Whig office-holders. How their palms itch to have the Sub-Treasury repealed.—*New Era.*

A Mayor killed.—It was reported in New-Orleans, March 27th, that ELI ABBOT, late Mayor of Columbus, Mississippi, had come to a violent end. He is said to have been found in his bed with his head cut off. ABBOT killed young PRYOR some three or four years ago, and since that time has lived in continual fear of attack, having his house barricaded, and never going out after dark.

John Newland Maffit, a celebrated divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been appointed by the Boards of Curates of St. Charles College, Missouri, Professor of Elocution and Belles Lettres in that institution, and has accepted the appointment.

Mr. *Drayton*, of South Carolina, is elected President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in place of *Thomas Dunlap*, Esq., resigned.

The remains of Gen. *Harrison* are to be removed to North Bend, and not to Virginia, as has been stated in some of the papers.

Married,

In this County, on the 19th instant, by Jennings B. Kerr. Esq., the *Rev. William W. Anderson*, late of Liverpool, England, to Miss *Jane Capps*, after a courtship of *twenty-eight* hours *precisely*, and not *twelve*, as published in the Charlotte Journal.

Communicated.

Died,

In this county, on the 24th ult. Mrs. *Delilah Montgomery*, consort of Mr. James C. Montgomery.

Also, in Cabarrus county, on the 4th instant, Miss *Elizabeth Wallace*, aged 19 years, daughter of Mr. John Wallace.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....P

BLOODED STOCK.

ALFRED M. BURTON has for sale, at Beatty's Ford, North Carolina, some very valuable BLOODED STOCK;—*Durham* and *Devon* cattle crossed;—full-blooded *Berkshire* hogs, cross of the *Berkshire* and *Yorkshire*, and several half-bloods of each kind.

April 27, 1841. 8....4

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

SPRING.

IN IMITATION OF THE GERMAN OF TIECK.

See, see how the Spring, like a glittering bride,
Comes forth on the hills, in beauty and pride,
She flings o'er the forest her mantle of green,
Where the blossoming trees so gracefully lean;
And the bird in the branches in merry mood sings,
As he shakes the light drops of the dew from his wings.

See, see, on the soft-blushing cheek of the flower,
The red glow grows deeper and deeper each hour;
The winter frost flies to his caverns so old,
Far down their dark chambers, all dismal and cold;
While old Earth throws aside his gay robes to the rain,
That is falling so gently on river and plain,
And stretches in joy his broad arms to embrace
The light form of Spring, with her fair-smiling face.

Down, down the rough mountains the silver streams leap,
And dance in the valleys so lonely and deep;
No longer the nightingale fears the rude blast,
But sings in the green-wood that Winter is past;
Many a shadow grows bright in the beams
That sparkle and flash fr'm the swift-rushi'g streams;
Many a leaf, like a diamond gem,
Is waving in beauty on many a stem:
Rainbows are playing on many a bower,
As it lifts its thin petals, that drip with the shower;
And the Earth, like a monarch, majestic and old,
Sits high on a throne of purple and gold.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

HEAVY BERKSHIRE HOGS.

[Here are some facts that tell well for this popular breed of hogs. If the breeders in various sections of the country would report the *facts*—kind of keep, age, &c.; in reference to the various breeds of animals, the country would soon be able to estimate the improved breeds by an intelligible standard. There has been a vast deal too much puffing and blowing about all the breeds in certain agricultural papers. It is time these humbugging appliances were laid aside for the more honest and more useful statements of ascertained truths. If ever this paper sinned in this way hitherto, it will sin no more. We are devout believers in the superiority of various breeds of domestic animals and shall use every legitimate means of furnishing the public those grounds of enlightened opinion which will tend to their greater diffusion: but from this day forth, be it fairly known to all concerned, we shall admit no article in this paper which is a mere puff or advertisement in disguise, of this, that, or other breed. But we shall feel at all times thankful for the *facts* on which a preference for any breed is based by the writer.]—*Ed. Ken. Far.*

Mr. Editor: If you think the following facts in relation to some of the weights of our Warren county hogs are worth publishing in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to do so.

Mr. Geo. Dyche slaughtered a lot of 40 half blood Berkshire hogs 18 months old, with no grain during the summer months, their average weight nett was 304 lbs. Mr. Steddom's lot of 38 three quarters and seven eighths Berkshires 16 months old averaged 343 lbs. nett. All his choice pigs having been selected for breeders, fed solely on grass during summer. Mr. Ebenezer Hathaway's lot of 10, half Berkshire, at 20 months old averaged 373¾ lbs. nett. Mr. Hathaway gives it as his opinion that it cost him no more food and attention to bring his hogs up to the above weight, than it did his old stock to 250 lbs. at the same age. Mr. Gallagher's lot of 65 hogs, half Berkshire, from 14 to 18 months old, fed solely on grass during summer, averaged 309 lbs. nett. Mr. Longstreet's lot of 55 head everaged nett 318 lbs.—all the choice pigs were sold for breeders; no grain until he had harvested his oats and wheat, then run in the stubble, &c., were from half to three-quarters bred Berkshire, with a cross of the Irish Grazier, &c. Mr. Tache of Springborough slaughtered a barrow 30 months old, half Berkshire, gross weight 900 lbs., nett 814 lbs. Mr. Samuel Irons, who denied the further improvement of his hogs, being prejudiced against not only the Berkshire hogs, but Durham cattle, &c., was induced by the persuasion of his son to send a sow to his Berkshire boar, selecting his poorest, with a design evidently to disgrace the stock. The sow had nine pigs; Mr. Irons sold two of the best for breeders, the other seven, at 20 months old, averaged nett 435; his old stock, with *precisely* the same food and attention, as they were fed together, did not average as much by just 102 lbs., although six weeks older on each hog. This may seem to border on improbability with some; it is nevertheless true, as can be made to appear. Mr. Lefevre slaughtered a lot of 5 half Berkshire pigs, farrowed 18th March, 1840, average at 253 lbs. nett; one weighed 290 lbs. Dr. Keever's lot of 6 8th of March pigs, (the choice ones sold for breeders,) averaged 260 lbs.

The writer of this article bred a big thorough Berkshire, got by Mr. Lossing's imported boar Newbury, out of a sow bred by the society of Shakers near Albany, N. Y., that at 5 months and 5 days old weighed 185 lbs. gross. M. B.

Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1841.

It has often been remarked, that the great fault of American farmers lies in the eager desire to add field to field; which often impoverishes them, keeps them in debt, and renders them unable to bring *any part* of their land into the highest and most pofitable state of cultivation.

The following, from the New Orleans Crescent, is very good:

"Why is a young lady like a careful house-wife? Because her *waist is as little* as she can make it."

CORN.

After culture.—As soon as the corn comes up and gets about two or three inches high, pass the corn-harrow over it, letting your hands follow the harrow with small hoes, or wooden rakes, to relieve such of the plants as may be covered with the earth, and draw a little fresh earth around all of them.

In a few days turn a furrow from either side of the corn, and turn it back again. Hands should also follow the ploughmen to perform a similar service to the one we have just spoken of above; and when the worms and birds have done, *thin out* your plants, leaving two in a hill.

In a week from this period run your cultivators both ways through your corn, going as nigh the plants as possible; which by judicious handling of the cultivator will throw sufficiency of fresh earth around the plants to choak starting weeds and afford nourishment to the plants themselves.

In a week more repeat this operation with the cultivators, making thorough work.

When you have gone through with this, then it will be time to throw a hill around the plants on both sides, taking care not to make it too high, but sufficiently so to afford protection. At the expiration of a week more give another such ploughing, and unless the season should be an extraordinary one, you may conclude that your corn is laid by for the season. Should however the weeds start, then pass your cultivators through the corn once more. All deep ploughing after the corn roots spread across the furrows should be avoided; and, indeed, in every case where a clover-ley or grass-sward has been turned down, it never should be disturbed by being penetrated and turned up with the plough.

Protection from Crows.—As there are many districts of our country where crows are numerous and prove very destructive to the corn before and after it comes up, we will describe a very simple but most efficient *scare-crow* which we have seen tried with complete success. It consists in hanging a sheet of tin on a pole sufficently long to be seen from all parts of the field. Where the field is large let these scare-crows be multiplied on the more elevated points, so that they may be seen in every direction; four will be sufficient for a hundred acre field. Every breeze of wind produces a reflection which proves truly irresistible to these birds of prey, who invariably take wing and fly away. If suspended by *wire* or *strong twine*, they will remain permanent during the season, and if taken care of at its termination, will last many years—indeed whilenver their brightness is preserved, as it is the glitter thereby which the crows so much dread.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

Founder.—This disease is frequently caused by irregular feeding. The animal should be bled freely, salted and kept from water. Make a very strong tea of sassafras roots, and let it drink a quantity three or four times a day. Dissolve three or four ounces of assafoctida in a quart of water and drench him—if he will not swallow, put some into his nostrils, and he will be obliged to swallow, though it will not hurt him. This I consider a certain cure.

Thumps.—Thumps are caused by over heating and fast riding or driving. Take one pint of brandy or good whiskey, beat up a quarter of a pound of black pepper, mix it and drench him. Or take a dozen eggs, hold up his head and break them and put them down his throat shell and all, and he will recover immediately.

MISCELLANY.

A CAPITAL STORY.

The last New York Spirit of the Times has an admirable story called "*The Big Bear of Arkansas.*" It is rather too long for a weekly paper, or we would copy it. We take a fragment showing that small mosquitoes would be "no use in Arkansaw," and setting forth the merits of a certain dog:

"Where did all that happen?" asked a cynical looking hoosier.

"Happen! happened in Arkansaw; where else could it have happened, but in the creation State, the finishing up country; a State where the *sile* runs down to the centre of the 'arth, and government gives you a title to every inch of it. Then its airs, just breathe them, and they will make you snort like a horse. It's a State without a fault, it is."

"Excepting mosquitoes," cried the hoosier.

"Well, stranger, except them, for it ar a fact that they are rather *enormous*, and do push themselves in somewhat troublesome. But, stranger, they never stick twice in the same place, and give them a fair chance for a few months, and you will get as much above them as an alligator. They can't hurt my feelings, for they lay under the skin, and I never knew but one case of injury resulting from them, and that was a Yankee, and they take worse to foreigners any how than they do to natives. But the way they used that fellow up! first they punched him until he swelled up and busted, then he supper-a-ted, as the doctor called it, until he was as raw as beef; then he took a steamboat and left the country. He was the only man that took mosquitoes at heart that I know of. But mosquitoes is natur, and I never find fault with her; if they ar large, Arkansaw is large, her varmints ar large, her trees ar large, and a small mosquitoe would be of no more use in Arkansaw than preaching in a cane-brake."

This knock down argument in favor of big mosquitoes used the hoorsier up, and the logician started on a new track, to explain how numerous bear were in his "diggings," where he represented them to be "about as plenty as blackberries, and a little plentifuller."

Upon the utterance of this assertion, a timid little man near me inquired if the bear in Arkansaw ever attacked the settlers in numbers.

"No," said our hero, warming with the subject, "no, strainger, for you see it ain't the natur of bar to go in droves, but the way they squander about in pairs and single ones is edifying. And then the way I hunt them—the old black rascals know the crack of my gun as well as they know a pig's squeaking. They grow thin in our parts, it frightens them so, and they do take the noise dreadfully, poor things. That gun of mine is a perfect epidemic among bar—if not watched closely, it will go off as quick on a warm scent as my dog Bowie-knife will, and then that dog, whew! why the fellow thinks that the world is full of bar, he finds them so easy. It's lucky he don't talk as well as think, for with his natural modesty, if he should suddenly learn how much he is acknowledged to be ahead of all other dogs in the universe, he would be astonished to death in two minutes."

We have only room now for his account of the fatness of the varmints, and of the soil of the creation State—where "planting is dangerous:"

"What season of the year do your hunts take place?" inquired a gentlemanly foreigner, who, form some peculiarities of his baggage, I suspected to be an Englishman, on some hunting expedition, probably, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

"The season for bar hunting, stranger," said the man of Arkansaw, "is generally all the year round, and the hunts take place about regular. I read in history that varmints have their fat season, and their lean season. That is not the case in Arkansaw, feeding as they do upon the *spontenacious* productions of the sile, they have one continued fat season the year round—though in winter things in this way is rather more greasy than in summer, I must admit. For this reason bar with us run in warm weather, in winter they only waddle.—Fat, fat! it's an enemy to speed—it tames every thing that has plenty of it. I have seen wild turkies, from its influence, as gentle as chickens. Run a bar in his fat condition, and the way it improves the critter for eating is amazing; it sort of mixes the ile up with the meat until you can't tell t'other from which. I've done this often.

I recollect one pretty morning in particular, of putting an old he fellow on the stretch, and considering the weight he carried he run well. But the dogs soon tired him down, and when I came up with him wasn't he in a beautiful sweat—I might say fever; and then to see his tongue sticking out of his mouth a feet, and his sides sinking and opening like a bellows, and his cheeks so fat he could'nt look cross. In this fix I blazed at him, and pitch me naked into a briar patch if the steam didn't come out of the bullet hole ten foot in a straight line. The fellow, I reckon, was made on the high pressure system, and the lead sort of burst his biler."

"The column of steam was rather curious, or else the bear must have been *warm*," observed the foreigner with a laugh.

"Stranger, as you observe, that bar was warm, and the blowing off of the steam show'd it, and also how hard the varmint had been run. I have no doubt if he had kept on two miles farther his insides would have been stewed; and I expect to meet with a varmint yet of extra bottom, who will run himself into a skin full of bar's-grease: it is possible, much onlikelier things have happened."

"Whereabouts are the bears so plenty?" inquired the foreigner.

"Why, stranger, they inhabit the neighborhood of my settlement, one of the prettiest places on Old Massassippi—a perfect location, and no mistake; a place that had some defects until the river made the 'cut-off' at 'shirt tail bend,' and that remedied the evil, as it brought my cabin on the edge of the river—a great advantage in wet weather, I assure you, as you can now roll a barrel of whiskey into my yard in high water, from a boat, as easy as falling off a log; it's a great improvement, as toting it by land in a jug, as I used to do. *evaporated* it too fast, and it become expensive. Just stop with me, stranger, a month or two, or a year if you like, and you will appreciate my place. I can give you plenty to eat, for besides hog and hominy, you can have bar ham and bar sausages, and a mattrass of bar-skins to sleep on, and a wild cat skin, pulled off hull, stuffed with corn-shucks for a pillow. That bed, sir, would put you to sleep if you had the rheumatics in every joint in your body. I call that ar bed a *quietus*. Then look at my land, the Government ain't got sich another piece to dispose of. Sich timber, and sich bottom land, why you can't preserve any thing nat'ral you plant in it, unles you pick it young, things thar will grow out of shape so quick. I once planted in those diggings a few potatoes and beets, they took a fine start, and arter that a team of oxen couldn't have kept them from growing. About that time I went off to old Kentuck on business, and did not hear from them things in three months, when I accidentally stumbled on a fellow who had stopped at my place, with an idee of buying me out. 'How did yor like things?' said I. 'Pretty well,' said he; 'the cabin is convenient, and the timber land is good, but that bottom land ain't worth the first red cent.' 'Why?' said I. ''Case,' said he. ''Case what?' said I. ''Case it's full of cedar stumps and Indian mounds,' said he, 'and *it can't be cleared!*' 'Lord,' said I, 'them ar 'cedar stumps' is beets, and them ar 'Indian mounds' is 'tater hills.' As I expected, the crop was overgrown and useless; the sile is too rich, *and planting in Arkansaw is dangerous.* I had a good sized sow killed in that same bottom land; the old thief stole an ear of corn, and took it down where she slept at night to eat; well, she left a grain or two on the ground, and lay down on them; before morning the corn shot up, and the percussion killed her dead. I don't plant any more; natur intended Arkansaw for a hunting ground, and I go according to natur."

The witty News Boy.—It used to be the custom in London to print the King's speech on a letter sheet, upon which was endorsed "King's Speech. Certain printers, to be up to competition, just before the opening of Parliament, procured a large quantity of letter paper, printed the usual endorsement, and laid it by, ready for the speech to be clapped on the inside. For some reason, his Majesty on that occasion gave no speech at all. Here was a waste of Bath post, hot prest! But, to save themselves, the publishers caused the sheets to be folded in the usual way, with the usual label, ready to meet the eyes of purchasers. A boy was despatched into the streets to sell them. No sooner did he rush along, hollowing "King's Speech," than all the passers by stopped and bought the precious document. So eager were they to read it, that not a soul thought of unfolding it but hurried off home or to a coffee room that he might peruse it at leisure. At last some person who had just bought of the running boy, thought he observed a sly twinkle in his eye; and, not having heard of any speech from the throne, opened the paper to see what was in it. A blank met his view! a blank like that to which Dr. Franklin likened "every infant mind."

"Hilloa! lad—stop; look, there is nothing in this paper."

"Isn't there," replied the boy, increasing the rapidity of his movements; "well—the king didn't say any thing."—*New York Signal.*

A DISH

From the New-England Weekly Review.

Hood, in his novel of Tylney Hall, says that phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact, that when man is puzzled he scratches his head.

A great many anecdotes are related of personal bravery. We should like to see the man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her child.

A foreign correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, says he asked an English gentleman, who heard Mr. Webster's speech at Oxford, how he liked him, and he replied, "Oh, he is a perfect steam engine in breeches!"

"Ma, what does cousin John hug sister Bridge so for?" "La! Simon, you have such eyes—he's only a courting her, my child." "Golly gracious, Ma, don't he court her *hard*, though?" "La! Simon, do hush!"

"I'm a gsne *sucker*," as the toper said when he was dying.

A Secret worth knowing.—Lawyers rarely ever go to law, and Doctors seldom take medicine.

Putting a *stop* to a woman's tongue, is said to be "a difficult punctuation."

"That's a regular *gin-sling*," as the man remarked when he saw the drunkard fall into the gutter.

A Smoker.—"You look," said a German-minded and imaginative friend, to a pale haggard smoker, "you look as if you had got out of your grave to light your cigar, and could'nt find your way back again.'

Queer Estate for a Preacher to leave.—An Arkansas preacher, who recently died up in the Red River country, is said to have left the following singular effects: a Bible, two collars, a Bowie knife, a pslam book, a deck of cards somewhat used, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, nearly new, a pocket flask, or "tickler," a collection of sacred music, a quarter nag with saddle and bridle, a pair of pistols, a small plug of pig's tail tobacco, three toby segars and a copy of Hoyle's games. Queer fellows, some of these preachers of the far South-west.—*Picayune.*

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* observes: Is it not remarkable that Mr. Tyler who now becomes President of the United States, should now for the third time step into a high public trust by the death of the incumbent. He was made governor of Virginia by the death of the governor, he being *vice*—he was made a senator by the death of one before his time expired—and now he becomes President by the death of the only man under whom he could ever have been elected a Vice President.

Handel.—Handel was a tremendous eater.—Among other stories told of him, it is said that whenever he dined *alone* at a tavern, he always ordered dinner for three; on receiving an answer to his question, "*Is de tinner ready?*" "As soon as the company come, sir;" He said, *con strepito*, "I am de *gompany, pring up de tinner.*"

Simplicity of Character.—Dr. Barrett having on a certain occasion detected a student walking in the Fellows' Garden, Trinity College, Dublin, asked him how he had obtained admission. I jumped over the library, sir," said the student. "D'ye see me now, sir?—you are telling me an infernal lie, sir!" exclaimed the Vice-Provost. "Lie, sir!" echoed the student; "I'll do it again!" and forthwith proceeded to button his coat, in apparent preparation for the feat, when the worthy doctor, seizing his arm, prevented him, exclaiming with horror, "Stop, stop—you'll break your bones if you attempt it!"

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs, and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the under signed now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....r

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Gilbert Coles, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 13th of May next*, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote.

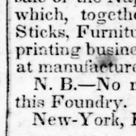
THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.



Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-r

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

ormerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

ORDERED by the Court, (a majority of the magistrates being present,) that notice be given in the Charlotte papers, for all the Justices of the Peace in the County, to appear on Tuesday of April Term next, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new Court House.

Test, B. OATES, c. c. c.

April 6, 1841.—tcw.

MAIL

Arrangements at Charlotte.

The Southern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays a 2 o'clock, P. M., and departs North at 3 same day.

The Northern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 10 p. m., and departs South next days at 3 a. m.

The Camden Mail arrives Fridays and Sundays at 6 p. m., and departs Sundays and Thursdays at 6 a. m.

The Lincolnton Mail arrives Mondays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a m.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Fridays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a. m.

The Beatty's Ford Mail arrives Mondays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

The Steel Creek Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and departs Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

The Wadesborough Mail arrives Thursdays at 11 a. m., and returns immediately.

The Providence Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and leaves next days at 6 a. m.

The Chester Mail arrives Tuesdays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.